The Time Piece.

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Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, *MARCH* 25.

We hear from Toulon, that the raiſing of ſailors has produced in a few days, upwards of 1,200 men. On the 22d Ventoſe [March 12.] there had arrived there one hundred and fifty excellent ſeamen, the drum before them, colours flying and ſinging with enthuſiam the *Chant du Depart*. In leſs than five decades the fitting of ſix ſhips has been nearly completed, and the crews will ſoon be complete; 900 ſeamen having been ſent from Bordeaux to Bayonne.

Citizen Monteſquiou has been driven from his primary aſſembly as an ex-noble. [It is conjectured he is Mr. Y.]

The French general has prohibited the importation of Engliſh goods in the cidevant eccleſiaſtical ſtates, and the property of ſeveral perſons attached, to the former court, among others that of the houſe of Albani, has been confiſcated.

We hear from Geneva, that on the 28th Ventoſe the adminiſtrative council aſſembled extraordinarily, and drew up the plan of a law, which will ſhortly be preſented to the ſovereign council, for the purpoſe of authoriſing the nomination of a commiſſion empowered to treat of the re union of Geneva to the French republic

The emperor is ill: His phyſicians fear has not ſix months to live. He is ſhortly to go to Piſa for his health. During his abſence, the archduke Charles, is to be empowered to tranſact the affairs.

April 1.

We learn from Raſtadt that the deputation of the empire is now willing to agree to the terms of ſecularization as a ground of indemnity, but not as a baſis. But this point will ſoon be determined.

The Executive Directory has iſſued a decree for aboliſhing the old Calander, and ordering the new Republican Calender to be excluſively obſerved.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

The French have at Breſt, Rochfort, and L'Orient,	42
At Toulon, including ſix Venetian ſhips equipped,	21
Venetain ſhips equipping,	12
In the Eaſt-Indies	3
At Guadaloupe,	1
The Spaniards have at Cadiz, Carthagena, and Ferrol,	50
At the Havannah and South America,	12
The Dutch have, equipped,	15
Ditto——equipping,	11
Grand Total,	167

And theſe combined powers have certainly above 100 frigates.

The king of Spain has publiſhed an Edict, ordering all the French emigrants to quit the country. This is one of the firſt acts of the new adminiſtration, and proves the aſcendancy of the French government.

Sir R. Strachan, off Havre, drove on ſhore 17 gun boats, and ſunk another. The French have experienced great and frequent diſaſters in this way. [Theſe are important difficulties in the outſet!!!]

A French paper of the 11th ult. ſays, "every thing is ſettled at Raſſadt—Peace ſigned—and the Plenipo's returned home."

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Paris 25 Ventoſe [March 15.]

The Executive Directory of the French Republic to the Conſuls of the Roman Republic.

CITIZENS CONSULS,

The Executive Directory of the French Republic could not but read with the moſt lively emotion, in your diſpatch of the 10th Ventoſe the expreſſion of the fraternal ſentiments which are about uniting Rome to the faſces of the new republics: They felicitate themſelves with you on this happy alliance. There has exiſted an alliance for a long time among kings; it is high time there ſhould be one among nations.

To you it is entruſted, citizens conſuls, to direct the firſt effort of your fellow citizens towards liberty. Reckon, in this important caſe, upon the aid and protection of the French republic. It ſees with too much intereſt a people, once ſo famous, now awakened by its example from the torpor into which ſacerdotal deſpotiſm had plunged them, not to continue to ſecond them with all its efforts.

(Signed) R. MERLIN Preſident.
LEGARDE Secretary general.

BATAVIAN CONSTITUTION.

Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign affairs to the Preſident of the Executive Directory.

2 Germinal [March 22d.]

Citizen Preſident, I this inſtant receive intelligence, that the plan of a conſtitution preſented to the conſtituent aſſembly of the Batavian people has juſt been definitively adopted.

(Signed) CH. MAN. TALLEYRAND.

March 26.

The intelligence is confirmed, that the republic of Geneva has unanimouſly voted its incorporation with this repulic.

One hundred and thirty pieces of cannon have arrived at Huninguen, from Switzerland. The diſarming of them continues. The number of the Berneſe killed and wounded in battle, does not exceed 2000. General Schauenburn, it is ſaid, has cauſed 15 plunderers to be ſhot. It muſt be true that the Swiſs women have in ſome places fought in the ranks, for, ſeveral of them, we hear, are wounded. Lucerne and Fribourg have ſuffered nothing. Zurich has ſubmitted. Citizen Ochs has conſented to change ſeveral articles of his project of a conſtitution for Helvetia: it has juſt been accepted by the Canton of Baſle.

The French troops have taken poſſeſſion of Lugano and the other 6 Italian Bailiwicks on the 5th of March.

March 22.

The two Elephants taken out of the menagerie of the ci-devant Stadtholder arrived by land at La Ferre, in the department of Aiſne; where on the 13th they were embarked on the Oiſe, and arrived yeſterday at Paris. We hear alſo, that the fierce bears, which the ſenate of Berne kept in the ditches of that city, are on the road to be added to the curioſities of our Muſeum of natural hiſtory.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

MARCH 24.

Duhot, in the name of the committee of public inſtruction (which is to be heard every even numbered day) made a few obſervations on the neceſſity of ordering the celebrations of the *decadis*. He accuſed the prieſthood of throwing obſtacles in the way of republican inſtitutions, and concluded by preſenting a plan, proving in ſubſtance, that public words ſhould be ſuſpended on the decad's. No criminal execution ſhall take place on thoſe days; the public offices ſhould be ſhut, as well as the markets. There ſhall be no arreſts and no judicial executions iſſued. The municipal adminiſtrators ſhall devote the day in reading of the laws and acts of public authorities, and in publiſhing acts of heroiſm. There ſhall alſo be ſinging, dancing, races, and gymnaſtic plays and exerciſes. Ordered to be printed, the diſcuſſion adjourned.

Several articles reſpecting public inſtruction were adopted, others were referred back to the committee.

Some debate took place on the queſtion, whether it was proper to exclude as teachers of youth perſons unmarried.

Jean Deory argued, that the public teacher ought above all things to feel the duties of a father towards children. The queſtion was not decided.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

MARCH 23.

IMPRESONMENT FOR DEBT.

The diſcuſſion is opened upon the reſolution of the 22d Nivoſe, reſpecting impriſonment for debt [*contrainte par corps.*]

Armand (of Meuſe) oppoſes the reſolution becauſe it makes no diſcrimination between different kinds of bankruptcy, places them all upon the ſame footing, and orders for each the ſame puniſhment. He goes into the ſame detail upon the ſubject. According to him, there are three kinds of bankruptcies; the firſt unfortunate the ſecond the conſequences of temerity, the third criminal. The firſt excites univerſal commiſſeration; it is even called here *failure*, to diſtinguiſh it from the others. There are countries where eſtabliſhments are to be found for bankrupts of this claſs. The ſecond is not entitled to commiſſeration; nothing juſtifies temerity; it is the reſult of falſe ſpeculations. The third is the deplorable fruit of miſconduct. The latter the ſpeaker wiſhed ſhould be treated as a crime. Fraudulent bankruptcy has excited in all countries the vengeance of the laws: it aſſimilates the perſons guilty of it to the ſcoundrel who counterfeits coin, or to the pick pocket. Yet, according to the preſent reſolution, the unfotunate perſon whom hunger has driven into a field to ſteal a bundle of wheat, is puniſhed much more rigouroufly than he who by his miſconduct has cauſed the ruin of twenty families.

This ſpeech was ordered to be printed.

March 27.

By an arrete of the 26th Ventoſe [March 16] the commune of Bergerac has been declared in a ſtate of ſiege. The decree has been rendered neceſſary by the machinations of the partiſans of royalty in that quarter.

By the arrete of the 28th Ventoſe, the directory have named Citizen Lecarlier, adminiſtrator of the department of Aiſne, commiſſioner of the government with the army of the French Republic in Switzerland.

We hear from Breſt, that the ſhip Revolution and the frigate Charente, which eſcorted the Nantz convoy have arrived in that port. The ſhips Berwic, Duqueſne, Batave, Watigny and Mount Blanc are in the road. The armament of the others is very forward, and not a day will paſs over without one or two leaving the port for the road.

The report ſtill circulates and keeps up, for ſome days paſt that the French ſquadron, from Corfou, conſiſting of 14 ſhips, not including frigates, and having on board 4000 land troops has arrived in Siracuſa in Sicily.

March 27.

Danteriche, in the name of a committee, cauſes to be approved the reſolution of the 17th Ventoſe, granting penſions to wounded and infirm ſoldiers.

March 26.

The *Ami des Lois* aſſures, that a new coalition is forming in the North; it will have the ſucceſs of that of Pilnitz. It is forming under the auſpices of England.

March 9.

The citizen Ochs appeared yeſterday for the firſt time, in our national aſſembly. He deſcribed the heartfelt emotions he experienced in ſeeing in the great hall of the ſenate, thoſe repreſentatives of the people who, until now, had never appeared there but in a ſupplicating attitude. He declared to the aſſembly, that more than once he had preſented, but always without ſucceſs, to the ſecret council the views of the French republic, and that neceſſity of renovating the conſtitution of the country; that France ſhould not ſuffer in her neighbourhood any oligarchical ſtate; becauſe that ſpecies of government is much more hurtfull to her than monarchies; that in general Switzerland had loſt its ſtrength and reſpectability, adhering now to one power, now to another, there to beg commiſſions for officers and ribbands, and played a part of a troop of ſatellites rather than that of a free power; that it was high time to come back to ancient principles, &c. As an election of a preſident of the national aſſembly was about being proceeded with, the citizen Ochs was unanimouſly choſen.

He is now ſufficiently avenged againſt the efforts which calumny had made to injure him in the opinion of the people; for the numerous partiſans of our ancient government had ſucceeded in producing a clamour for his head during the three tumultuous days of Feb. 28, March 1ſt and 2d, by ſpreading the report, that he wiſhed not only to overturn the conſtitution of Baſle, and that of all Switzerland, but to ſell his country to the French republic.

HAMBURGH, *MARCH* 15.

There has recently arrived in our port 28 barrels full of ſilver which comes from England, and which are, it is ſaid, deſtined for Vienna. A ſecond importation of the ſame kind is expected in a few days. [England is now no place of ſecurity for money. It will gradually find its way out againſt the ſevereſt laws; their bank notes will remain, but never find their way into the bank, the caſh there is wanted for other purpoſes than redeeming the paper.]

PORT L'ORIENT, *MARCH* 14.

The ſuperb new ſhips Le Foudroyant of 90 guns and Le Heros of 74, which left this on the 8th arrived ſafe in Breſt road. Two more will in leſs than a fortnight be ſent from here to reinforce the grand fleet: L'Hercule of 74 guns, is already completely fitted, and Le 14 Juillet which has but lately been launched is in great forwardneſs. La Revolution of 74 and La Charente of 44, which eſcorted the fleet of victuallers, are arrived at Breſt, and have joined the fleet.

MILAN, *MARCH* 13.

Our executive directory has publiſhed two letters of General Barthier. The firſt contains the declaration of the French government in favour of the Venetian patriots who wiſh to ſettle upon the territory of France. [This is ſome attonement for the manner in which they were ſacrificed at the peace with the emperor. The ſtain of that tranſaction can never, however, be entirely wiped away.] The ſecond ſays, that according to the demarcation of limits, which will ſhortly take place between the Roman and Ciſalpine Republics, that the latter will have St. Leon and the town of Paſaro, ſo that the two republics will be ſeparated by a line drawn on the heights between Paſſaro and Fano. This ſeſſion will be made upon condition that the Ciſalpines will keep the two places in queſtion in the beſt ſtate of defence.

Letters from Genoa ſay, that the French troops in that city, amounting to two thouſand men, have left it for this place. The Ligurian government has determined to build two ſhips of the line and four frigates

The number of imperial troops encreaſes daily at Pavia, and ſeveral battalions more, whoſe deſtinaton is not known, are expected.

French and Ciſalpine regiments continue to paſs through Boulogne, as well as tranſports of amunition, deſtined for the ci-devant Eſtates of the Church.

LONDON, *APRIL* 10.

Many contradictory reports have lately been in circulation reſpecting the much talked of Invaſion. In Monday's paper, we ſtated; from the Paris Journals, the very formidable preparations on the part of the enemy. We have reaſon to believe, that government has within theſe few days received information of the moſt important nature on the ſubject. Orders were on Monday tranſmitted by the Telegraph, and by expreſs to Portſmouth for the immediate ſailing of the grand fleet, under command of Lord Bridport and we have no doubt but that they will ſail immediately.

April 14.

The city of Hamburgh has paid the ſum of ſix millions livres as a contribution, to be excuſed from a loan of 12 millions of ducats.

PORTSMOUTH, *APRIL* 13.

As this paper was going to preſs, we received the Paris papers up to the 10th, incluſive. The following appears to be the principal articles they contain:

It is reported that the ſucceſſor of the Prince of Peace will be Chevalier d'Azzara lately appointed embaſſador to France, but whom public opinion has long ſince pointed out for the higheſt offices in the ſtate. His well-known principles will conſolidate a good underſtanding between France and Spain, which might have been diſturbed if the Prince of Peace had remained at the head of affairs.

It is thought, therefore, that the retreat or fall of the Prince of Peace is not diſagreeable to the directory, who for ſome time are ſaid to have ſuſpected him of trimming too much with England or even conceiving the deſign of a reconciliation ſooner or later with that Power.

M. Saavedra, the temporary ſucceſſor of the Prince of Peace, is firmly attached to what is called the French party.

It is ſaid by thoſe who pretend to be in the ſecret, that the propoſals made to General Berdanotte at Vienna by the Engliſh Miniſter, and immediately rejected were: That Great Britan ſhould reſtore all the conqueſts ſhe has gained from France and her allies, on condition, 1ſt, That the Batavian republic ſhould recover its entire independence: 2d, That France ſhould return within her ancient boundaries on the ſide of Belgium: 3d, that Pruſſia ſhould receive ſome acceſſion of territory on the Meuſe, as an equivalent for what Auſtria has gained in Italy.

The accounts aae confirmed that French Venetian ſquadron, from Corſu, to the number of 14 ſhips of the line and frigates, have anchored off Syracuſe, and that the remainder, conſiſting of 28 ſhips and frigates, have caſt anchor at Meſſina Trapani. There are 6000 men on board. It is ſaid that one of the ſecret articles, in the treaty between France and Naples, that we ſhould take poſſeſſions of theſe ports. Some think that the object of theſe veſſels touching at Sicily is, to wait reinforcements from Toulon, with troops on board, and then go and join the Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz.

The elections have terminated in various party of Switzerland, and the perſons choſen are men of abilities and of ſound principles. The Canton of Lucerne ſtill perſeveres in rejecting the new Helvetic conſtitution. It has been accepted in moſt other places by the Primary Aſſemblies.

DIEPPE, *APRIL* 2.

Independent of the firſt levies of ſailors that have been furniſhed by this diſtrict for Havre, 150 naval officers and ſeamen have juſt ſet out for that port, and even at preſent, another levy is about to be raiſed.

BREST, *APRIL* 1.

The greateſt activity is ſtill kept up in this port, to accelerate the execution of the meaſures pointed out by Preville-Lepely during his reſidence here. We have at preſent in the road nine ſhips of the line, one of which is a three-decker, and the other eight 74.

Gathome and Lerui, Commanders of Diviſions, have received orders to ſet out immediately for Toulon, with the Captain and Lieutenant of a frigate. There is alſo preparing in this port an important expedition, but reſpecting which the greateſt ſecrecy is obſerved.

MONODY,

ON THE DEATH OF

JOHN POLLARD MORETON,

Late of the New Theatre, Philadelphia.

By Robert Merry.

SOON as yon ſtar its amber locks ſhall roll
Beneath the troubled wave; while the ſhrill wind
Pipes thro' the channel'd valley, and ſwift rain
Drenches the foreſt; lonely and reclin'd
On ſome bleak rock, ſhall my diſtreſſed ſoul,
Diſdaining gaude and luxury and glare,
And all the turmoil of the rich and vain,
Dwell on the hour of deſolate deſpair:

Dark, miſerable hour! which from the world
Tore the fair bloſſom of ingenuous youth;
To death's cold arms as fair a victim hurl'd
As ever liv'd for ſympathy and truth.

Moreton—alas! is gone!—his placid ſhade
Perchance now floats upon the whiſpering gale,
Or on the roſes folded boſom laid,
Drinks the wild muſic of the moonlight dale:

For he was gentle as the vernal breeze
That ſlakes with ſilvery dew its panting thirſt;
The good he lov'd, the proud he deign'd to pleaſe,
He ſigh'd—and only wonder'd at the worſt.

If any did him evil, he forgave—
And gratitude but left him—in the grave.

He knew not of reſentment, it appear'd
To him a fancied property of mind;
He neither offer'd injury, nor fear'd,
But from himſelf he judg'd of humankind.

Oft have I ſeen him tread the ſhadowy grove,
When cluſtering vapours dimm'd the ſetting beam;
Oft have I mark'd him deſultory rove,
When ſummer ſlumber'd on the tranquil ſtream:

And there his eye's meek languiſh would impart
The fainted ſorrows treaſur'd in his heart.

Thrown on a buſy ſhore, where few regard
The humble poet's tranſitory ſtrain,
His kindneſs ſtill conſol'd the ſinking bard,
His gentle voice diſpers'd each lingering pain.

The pride of life, the foppery of expenſe,
And folly's gewgaw triumphs over ſenſe,
Paſs'd but as viſions to amuſe his ſight,
Now he is vaniſh'd too—and all is night.

The diſtant murmurs of the torrent's fall,
Working thro' rugged rocks its eager way,
The faithful ringdove's faſcinating call,
That cheers the laſſitude of drooping day,
Now loſe their charms, their ſweet attraction o'er,
For he, the enraptur'd votary, is no more.
Low in the earth the cold enthuſiaſt lies,
And from the alter'd ſcene the wizard Fancy flies.

His friends in ſilence mourn, and cheriſh'd grief
Is all their wretched pittance of relief;
The ſolitary night bird's diſmal dirge,
That from the ſable cypreſs bough,
Or from the lofty tottering verge
Of ſome dark tower, wakes echo in her cave,
Or the relentleſs hurricanes that rave,
Shall be the melody to ſoothe them now.

Why ſhould the tyrant's ſepulchre be grac'd
With mercenary praiſe and proſtrate verſe,
And not one ſymbol of affection plac'd
A ſad eſcutcheon on his honour'd hearſe?

Yet faireſt hands ſhall cull a votive wreath
Of many a fragrant, unaſſuming flower;
The tones of ſenſibility ſhall breathe,
And friendſhip's cheek be wet with pity's ſhower.

But few have been his days; but ſhort his woe,
The flames of India ſcorch'd his early bloom,
And love's illuſive torch with vivid glow,
Shone but for him; a meteor of the tomb,

Genius and taſte allur'd him to the ſtage,
Its juſt and wholeſome maxims to diffuſe;
To mark the manners of a varying age,
And teach the purpoſe of the moral muſe;
While all the paſſions yieldding to his power
With changeful influence charm'd the ſcenic hour.

Ah, who exiſts, and on what favour'd land,
That could a nobler nature boaſt than he,
A reader tear for pity, or a hand
More open to the claims of charity?

Light be the turf upon thy limbs my friend,
And there the primroſe and the violet blow,
And there ſhall agonizing beauty bend,
And rain down pearls upon the ſod below.

Wan melancholy, nymph of modeſt mien,
Shall there, array'd in hermit weeds be ſeen,
To watch thy piteous corſe in dumb repoſe,
Or chaunt a ſolemn requiem o'er thy woes.
Bewilder'd love reclind a pilgrim fair;
And ſpeechleſs tenderneſs to weep repair;
Aſtoniſh'd mirth yet mindfull of thy aid,
Shall drop the head, and ſicken in the ſhade;
Virtue, to heaven her ſtreaming eyes ſhall raiſe,
Shall bleſs the hollow'd ſpot, and ſanctify thy praiſe.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE CLUSTER.—No XXVI.

ON YOUTH.

OUR youth is like a ſummer's day;
How joyous, but how tranſient too!
In life's bright morn the heart is gay,
A ſtranger to each kind of woe.

No troubles then its joys moleſt,
No paſſions then its peace deſtroy;
But mirth and pleaſure fill the breaſt,
And every riſing thought employ.

But ſoon our youth ſhall take its flight,
And ſoon its various ſweets depart:
Age ſhall deſtroy each fond delight,
And numerous griefs oppreſs the heart.

There while the breaſt beats high with joy,
While health and vigour nerve each vein,
Let mirth the paſſing hour employ,
For youth ſhall ne'er return again.

O.

A NEW SONG—Tune "Rule Britania."

AMERICAN UNION.

WHen Britain with deſpotic ſway,
Would at her feet our freedom lay,
Would at, &c.
We rais'd our ſtandard—To arms, to arms, we cried:
Our patriots fought—they bled, they died.
Chorus—Independent, Columbians, we would be,
Reſolv'd to periſh or be free.

Great Washington did then command,
He led the bold heroic band,
He led, &c.
We fought and conquered, Columbia's ſons were free,
Reſolved on death or liberty.
Chorus—Independent, Columbians we would be,
Reſolved to periſh or be free.

When France her ſtruggles firſt began
For liberty—the rights of man,
For liberty, &c.
Glowing with ardor, with ardor in her cauſe,
We ſcorn'd that kings ſhould give her laws.
Chorus.—"Independent; May Gallia ſtill be free
They fought like us for liberty."

But France you now forget your friend,
Our amity is at an end
Our amity &c.
You rob our commerce, inſult us on our coaſt,
Divide and conquer is your boaſt;
Chorus.—Know, proud Frenchmen, united we will be,
Reſolved on death or liberty.

Shall we to France a tribute pay,
Or at her feet our freedom lay?
Or at her feet, &c.
Forbid it Heaven, Columbia's freemen cry,
We will be free, or nobly die.
Chorus—Know, proud Frenchmen, united we will be,
Reſolved on death or liberty.

United then, with heart and hand,
Our Conſtitution firm ſhall ſtand,
Our conſtitution, &c.
Then raiſe the ſtandard, let this our motto be,
Our fathers fought, and ſo will we.
Chorus—Then rouſe Columbians, united let us be,
Like them we'll conquer and be free.

CATO.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

Our readers will ſee by the articles detailed under our Foreign head of this day, that the grand expedition is about to take place. Miniſters are in the utmoſt conſternation, and meditate raiſing in a maſs the Engliſh nation—Such is the conſequence of unneceſſary war. The Iriſh people are univerſally diſaffected. Peace is concluded at Raſtadt. Rome is peaceable. Naples trembles. Switzerland is republicanized and independent. The combined fleets amount to 167 ſail of the line, beſide a thouſand gun boats. The Engliſh channel fleet has ſailed. The Dutch fleet has ſailed, it is imagined, for Breſt, with a thouſand tranſports. Affairs are in ſuch a train that the mind ought to prepare itſelf for miracles. The revolution of France may be compared to a *drama*; the laſt act is yet *to be ſeen*: no doubt it will be *correſpondent*.

The ſituation of America is become ſo exceedingly critical, that the enligtened and independent

members of Congreſs, ſhould remove that reſponſibility from them which they muſt incur by a participation in the preſent meaſures. The country is committed in a war with the French republic. Since this order of things has taken place, every ſubordinate oppoſition is fruitleſs; let the oppoſition leave the field, and ſince temerity has entered the liſts with the French Hercules, let it not complain of being embarraſſed in meaſures of defence.

People of America, generous republicans, virtuous and enlightened citizens, you are compelled by the conduct of your ſervants, to put to the chance of a die, your happineſs and independence. The innocent pleaſures of agriculture muſt be exchanged for rapine and warfare: the gaiety of rural induſtry for the horrors and carnage of battle. Since it is your unhappy lot to be obliged to combat a ſecond time for exiſtence, be on your guard, and arm for defence: The conſequences of the war be on the heads of your governors, the duty of defence is yours.

The *lives and fortune men* will have abundant opportunity of evincing their loyalty and courage; but they cant all be *officers*, there muſt be ſome ſoldiers. The dreams of preferment muſt ſubſide in carrying a muſquet and working cannon. *They would not be at reſt until it came to this.*

The laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs will be quoted by future hiſtorians as an example to nations, an inſtance of the wonder, and an unhappy objection againſt a federative government.

We learn that the preſident of the United States is ſtudying the theory of the war ſcience. *The pope, ſtadtholder and oligarchies of* Switzerland *will throw a conſiderable light on his ſtudies.*

What impolicy was it that America did not join the cruſade earlier! She might have come in for a ſhare of the honours of Dunkirk, Maubege, Fleurus, Lodi, Arcole, Mantua, &c. &c.

The poll for canvaſſing the votes for members of Aſſembly from this city and county, in the State Legiſlature, cloſed on Wedneſday evening. The following is a ſtatement of the reſult:

T. Storm,	2040
M. Robins,	2031
A. Burr,	2008
E. Nixen,	1983
J. Fairlie,	1976
E. S. Burling,	1965
John Swartwout,	1948
James Hunt,	1947
P. I. Arcularius,	1921
W. Boyd,	1920
J. B. Proveoſt,	1915
J. A. Wolfe,	1873
A. Smith,	1844
R. Furman,	1859
N. Evertſon,	1847
B. Swartwout,	1831
W. W. Woolſey,	1834
G. Lindſay,	1815
I. Burr,	1805
J. Bogert,	1801
J. Jackſon,	1800
G. Scriba,	1796
D. Penfield,	1784
W. Henderſon,	1768
L. Fiſher,	1724
T. Eddy,	1718

The firſt 13 were the members who compoſed the Democratic ticket, 12 of them are conſequently elected.

Votes taken in the city and county of New-York, for Governor.

John Jay,	1060
Robert R. Livingſton,	793
Majority for John Jay	267

Votes for Senators for the Southern Diſtrict.

Federal Ticket.

James Watſon,	998
Mr. Hatfield,	997
Mr Cornell,	963
Gozen Ryers,	952
Peter Vandevoort,	950

Republican Ticket.

William Denning,	777
David Gelſton,	772
De Witt Clinton,	762
Mr. Schenck,	736
P. Van Courtlandt,	646

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

For Governor.

Robert R. Livingſton,	801
John Jay,	241
Majority for Robert R. Livingſton,	561

Senators. Federal Ticket.

Mr. Watſon,	170
Mr. Hatfield,	171
Mr. Vandevoort	167
Mr. Ryers,	159
Mr. Cornell,	145

Republican Ticket.

D. Gelſton,	753
W. Denning,	730
Mr. Schenck,	714
D. Clinton,	713
P. Van Courtlandt,	578

QUEENS COUNTY

For Governor.

John Jay,	507
Robert R. Livingſton,	317
Majority for Mr. Jay,	199

Accounts, verbal and printed, ſtate, that Ireland is declared in a ſtate of rebellion; that ſeveral of the French flat-bottomed boats had been intercepted and taken by ſome Britiſh ſhips, in their paſſage to their place of rendezvous; that every nerve was exerted in France to effect their inconceivable object of a DESCENT. We do not yet hear of any electioneering fracas there; that the conſternation increaſes in England; that the ſubſcription mania had ſlackened much, with our good and new allies, the Britiſh.

The *federaliſts* are a humane, forbearing and moderate ſet of people as ever had exiſtence. Out of pure moderation and humanity, they wiſh a total ſilence on the ſubject of our political affairs, unleſs their conduct and their virtues be approbated. A *liberal, enlightened* and *moderate* Senator, from that nurſery of patriots, New England, declared that it was time the wheat ſhould be ſeparated from the tare, and that all thoſe who would not cry up the government (right or wrong mind ye) ſhould be ſent out of the country. The conduct of the democrats was intolerable; that they even oppoſed the alien bill in the Senate inch by inch, and unleſs they were baniſhed from this country, there would be a civil war. What a charming thing is *federaliſm!* It allows ſuch an indulgence to the people and their repreſentatives!!! Infallibility has taken up its reſidence in the federal ſtates of New England, it ſeems, and the ſale of political indulgencies muſt proceed from thence and from thence only. The deſcendants of *Cromwell* are certainly not fond of power! They have too much *religion* to be tyrants!!!

Pitt is an heretic or he would have baniſhed Charles Fox long ago for his uniform oppoſition to his meaſures. What a pity that Pitt is not a *federaliſt*, he then might have diſpoſed of his opponents very eaſily. It was only to do as the federal yankee Senator wiſhed to do, to ſend him to *Botany Bay*, with all his coadjutors, and oppoſition would be at an end.

A foreman of a late grand jury of addreſſers, in a late violent fit of pure chriſtianity, expreſſed a wiſh that one hundred (only one hundred mind ye!) democrats in his neighbourhood were hanged, and then all would go well. This good ſoul is a *federaliſt*, and out of pure moderation and deteſtation of jacobin violence he would execute only one hundred citizens who differed from him! Really ſuch abhorrence of Robeſpierre's bloody tyranny never ſhewed itſelf as ſtrongly as among the *federaliſts!*

Another ſprig of federaliſm declared at the coffee houſe lately, that Gallatin, &c. &c. ſhould be ſhipped off. He is certainly in the right; for as Gallatin has the audacity to differ from Mr. Adams and as the Pennſylvania repreſentative has the hardihood to declare that WAR will not be a bleſſing to this country, he ought certainly to be ſent back to Geneva. Beſides, the people of Pennſylvania never delegated men to ſpeak their own minds but the mind of Mr. Adams; and as Gallatin has not been thus *federal*, he ought certainly to be exiled. There ought to be but one *freeman* in this country and Mr. Adams ought to be the man.

FEDERALISM, how captivating art thou! Robeſpierre's reign of terror did not exceed thy allurements! Thy moderation is exemplary; for being guided by the benevolent precepts of the goſpel, the fury of atheiſm has not contaminated thy ſpotleſs virtues.

On Monday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the Clerk having received information of the indiſpoſition of the Speaker, and of his being unable to attend his duty, announced it to the houſe, and on motion of Mr. D. Foſter, the members preſent proceeded to the choice of a Speaker *pro tempore*, when Mr. Dent was choſen, by a large Majority, there being 51 votes for him, and only two or three ſcattering votes for four or five other members. Mr. Dent took the chair accordingly. The following reſolution was propoſed by Mr. Harper.

"Reſolved, that it is expedient to ſuſpend all Commercial Intercourſe between the United States and the French Republic, or her poſſeſſions, unill an adjuſtment of the differences between the two powers ſhall be effected."

At the requeſt of Mr. M'Dowal this bill was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow. The Houſe went a committee of the whole on a report of the Committee for the protection of Commerce and Defence of the Country, propoſing an arrangement in one corps of the Marines who are or ſhall be engaged in the ſervice of the United States, and by annexing them to the exiſting Military Eſtabliſhment; to conſiſt of a Major, and ſuitable commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, 500 privates and the neceſſary muſicians, which was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be reported acordingly. The houſe afterwards went into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the poſt office and poſt road law, on which they ſpent the remainder of the ſitting, and had leave to ſit again.

SUSPENSION OF INTERCOURSE WITH FRANCE.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Tueſday, the reſolution laid upon the table on Monday by Mr. Harper, propoſing a ſuſpenſion of all commercial intercourſe between this country and the French Republic, was referred to the committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, with directions to report by bill or otherwiſe, without debate or diviſion. The farther conſideration of the bill for amending the Poſt-Office and Poſt-Road law, was poſtponed till next ſeſſion. The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the aſſeſſment and collection of direct taxes, which occupied the remainder of the ſitting. The only debate of any conſequence which took place on this bill was, on a motion of Mr. Gallatin to ſtrike out the 16th ſeſſion of the bill, which goes to a claſſification of houſes upon which it is propoſed to lay a tax which will produce 1,300,000 dollars out of the two millions propoſed to be raiſed. The queſtion upon this motion was not taken before the committee roſe. They had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Dayton (the ſpeaker) having recovered from his indiſpoſition attended his duty in the Houſe as uſual:

Yeſterday, ſays a London paper of April 12, a cabinet council was held, at which all the miniſters in town attended. It is conjectured, that the object of the council's meeting was, to conſider of the propriety of recommending a general arming of the people, by forming aſſociations in every diſtrict of the kingdom.

A Britiſh capture—All fair!

Extract of a letter from captain Thornton, of Sch'r Traiton, dated off Cape Henlopen, 25th inſt.

"I was captured on the 22d off Cape Henry, on the edge of the ſoundings, by the St. Albans, of 64 guns, capt. Pender, and upon what ground I cannot inform you, unleſs for coming from a French port, or ſuſpicion of having French property on board, will appear otherwiſe before the admiralty of Halifax (where I am ordered) as all my papers are as clear as is poſſible to make them. Captain Pender ſays, that I have carried out powder in my flower—that I have remitted the proceeds home, and that my preſent cargo is only on freight

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NEW THEATRE.

Meſſrs. Miller and Falconer's Benefit.

ON Monday evening, June 4th, will be preſented, a much admired Play, (not performed here theſe two years) called,

THE ROBBERS.

To which will be added,
A Farce, never performed here, called, The
IRISHMAN IN SPAIN.
With Entertainments as will be expreſſed in the Bills.

Mr. Palmer,

ON Sunday Evening next, will deliver Two Theological Diſcourſes, at the New Theatre, in Greenwich ſtreet. Morning, at eleven, Evening, at half paſt ſeven o'clock.

June 1.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And for Sale at the Bookſtore of N. JUDAH,
No. 47, Water-ſtreet. Price 1/6.

A DISCOURSE,

Delivered in the Synagogue, in New York, on the 9th of May, 1798, obſerved as a day of Humiliation, &c. conformably to the Recommendation of the Preſident of the United States of America.

BY REV. G. SEIXAS.

"*Behold how good and how pleaſant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.*" Pſalm 133.

May 30. 3w.

Selected Poetry.

SONNET,

Written near a Rookery.

YE sable tenants of the tow'ring tree,
As list'ning often to your music hoarse
Intent I sit and watch your devious course,
Why from my secret window do I see.

O'er your aerial haunts the battle's strife?
Why will ye thus, with fruitless rage possest,
In mutual anger tear half-built nest?
Yet—even so it is in mortal life!

See we not still the same sad scenes renew'd,
Of Rapine's rage, and Envy's secret wiles?
And there, where Nature bountifully smiles,
See we not heaps of slain, and streams of blood?

Ye Rooks—if ye engage for this slight cause.
War not the Masters of mankind for straws?

For Publication by Subscription,
A celebrated and much admired New Novel,
ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.
BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,
Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

A handsome Country House.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premises.

Bushwick, April 16. 4w.

FOR SALE,

A FAST TROTTING HORSE, that is used to a Chair—Enquire at No. 6, Broad-street.

May 9. 2w.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left a any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respactable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, pur addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to a genteel mechanical profession. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William-street.

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl street, will be moved on the first of May to 153 Broadway, neatly opposite Otswego market.

For Sale at said Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance. besides the following French works—Abrege de l'Histoire Romain, avec 49 belles estampes, Esprit de Mirabeau, on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publicists des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Moderne, par Herrenschwand, Influence des Passions sur le bonheur des individus et de, nations, par la Barone de Stael, Elegies de Cibules baisets de Jean II, Contes et Nouvelles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Essai sur le despotisme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finances et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes, par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux, par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boileau, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. tf.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL.

A TWO story House and Lot, situate at the corner of Houston and Prospect street, adjoining Colonel Burr's seat. For particulars apply to

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
Feb. 14. No. 49, Water street

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. law.

December 11. tf

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shipyards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has also on hand, a large stock of various other sizes, such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows. Sliding glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

As son as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copper plate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of tendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or firmo description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 29

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, salsify, celiary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.

Sept. 15. t f

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

By MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16 tf